第５講　頻出英語長文演習⑤

ポイント

【1】前置詞＋関係代名詞
【2】so that S 助動詞
【3】whether A or B

＊次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

Japanese employees are known around the world for overworking. They work a lot of extra hours, which are often unpaid. (1) Further, workers rarely take the full amount of vacation time to which they have a *legal right.

However, a new group of companies is starting to change this tradition. They push their workers to take vacations, even extended ones, for a good reason. They know that employees do higher quality work when they have a satisfying life outside of their jobs. These companies that push workers to take proper vacations are typically smaller, young, and forward-looking companies that try to find ways to encourage their employees by giving them time away from work.

Their approach fits well with *the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry's attempts to increase worker's vacation time. The ministry's target is to get 70 percent of workers to take their entire *paid leave. Unfortunately, the ministry has a long way to go to meet that goal. Currently, less than half of all workers use all of their paid leave. This figure had been increasing little by little until 2012, when it dropped because of the bad economic conditions.

*legal 法律の　　*the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry 厚生労働省
*paid leave 有給休暇

● rarely と seldom は［　　　　　　　　］

・I **rarely** go to the movies.
「私は**めったに**映画に行か**ない**。」
・I **seldom** read newspaper.
「私は**めったに**新聞を読ま**ない**。」

● 前置詞＋関係代名詞

・前置詞から［　　　　　　　］のカタマリが始まって, 前の［　　　　　　　　　　］
I don’t like the house **in which she lives**.
「私は彼女が住んでいる家が好きではない。」

NOTE

Nevertheless, some companies have started to achieve very high numbers of workers taking full vacation time by using a number of creative strategies. For example, Recruit Career Co., a worker placement firm, and Opt Inc., an online *advertising agency, have started to pay their employees extra to take leave. They give them some money to get out of the office for a few months, live their life, take a vacation or get more education, and then come back refreshed and ready to work.

(2) These companies have come up with ways to organize work schedules so that people can take leave without causing any *interruption to business. They have also taken care to communicate to all workers and managers the idea that workers have a legal right to paid leave. Other companies are allowing workers to come back to work after taking much longer periods of time off — for example, a few years to get a college degree, or a year to volunteer in foreign countries with an agency such as *the Japan International Cooperation Agency. Companies like these are now reporting that most of their employees take all the vacation owed to them.

For these companies, the quality of work performed by their workers is the central concern. Because high quality creative work requires rested and happy workers, these firms treat vacation time as a very important issue.

*advertising agency 広告代理店　　*interruption 迷惑

*the Japan International Cooperation 日本国際協力機構

● 動名詞の主語　[　　　　　　　　　　　　]

・I can really understand **him** helping the weak.
「私は彼が弱い人を助けることがよく理解できる。」
・**His** studying hard should lead to success.
「彼が熱心に勉強することは，成功につながるはずだ。」

● so that S 助動詞「　　　　　　　　　　」

・Please speak louder **so that I can** hear you.
「あなたの言うことが聞こえるように，もっと大きな声で話してください。」
so that 〜と主節で，[　　　　　　　　]と**手段**の関係を作る

NOTE

(3) Companies that promote paid leave, whether short term or long term, are accepting the idea that time off work matters just as much as time at work. *Old-fashioned Japanese companies that *discourage time off should consider and respect the human needs of employees and their legal right to vacation. They should also consider the fact that relaxed and satisfied workers are more productive and efficient.

Taking vacation time does not equal *laziness or selfishness. It is the fulfillment of a human need that also *contributes to efficiency and energy in the workplace.

*Old-fashioned 時代遅れの　　*discourage 妨げる
*laziness 怠惰　　*contribute to ～に貢献する

「弊社では著作権者を探し出す努力をしましたが，特定するに至りませんでした。該当文を見られた著作権者はご一報ください。」

● **whether A or B「　　　　　　　　　　」**

・**Whether he is president or not**, he should be blamed.
「彼が社長だろうがそうでなかろうが，責められるべきだ。」
⇒ **Whether president or not**, he should be blamed.
whether 節の S ＋ be 動詞は［　　　　　　　　］

● **動詞の matter「　　　　　」**

・It doesn’t **matter** whether he succeeds or not.
「彼が成功するかどうかは重要ではない。」

［設問］　本文の内容に最もよく合うものをそれぞれ一つ選べ。

1 According to the passage, Japanese workers traditionally (　　).

1. hardly work enough
2. take vacations without pay
3. enjoy their public holidays
4. don't take enough time off work

2 Some companies are happy to give employees more time away from work because (　　).

1. it allows employees to do better work
2. workers will be able to do another job
3. shorter working hours raise production costs
4. workers taking holidays benefit the tourism industry

3 The Japanese government's target regarding the proportion of workers who take all of their leave (　　).

1. was successful in 2011
2. is not sufficiently difficult
3. has not yet been achieved
4. is supported by all companies

4 Some companies give workers additional money in order to (　　).

1. make up for long hours of overtime
2. pay for workplace training programs
3. provide help to international aid organizations
4. encourage them to take leave and refresh themselves

5 Companies may allow workers periods of extended leave so that they can (　　).

1. find a better job
2. attend university
3. create an agency
4. volunteer for management

6 This passage shows us that (　　).

1. the government and private enterprises share different aims
2. workers at Japanese companies require fewer public holidays
3. workers and employers both benefit greatly from proper vacations
4. companies need to value their profits as much as they do their workers

7 What would be the best title for this passage?

1. Balancing Rest and Leave
2. Rested Workers Are Better Workers
3. The Difference Between Work and Rest
4. Japanese Are Right to Always Work Hard

8 下線部（1）～（3）を日本語に訳しなさい。

高１・高２　トップ＆ハイレベル英語〈長文編〉　復習テスト　第五回

＊次の見出し語（句・文）に合う選択肢を選びなさい。

1. employee

①会計士　②管理職　③従業員　④経営者

2. encourage

①育てる　②可能にする　③妨げる　④励ます

3. approach

①理性　②理論　③方法　④攻撃

4. currently

①最近　②過去に　③現在　④およそ

5. figure

①推移　②解答　③根拠　④数字

6. nevertheless

①それにもかかわらず　②それゆえに

③ひょっとすると　④たとえば

7. agency

①弁護士　②会計士　③教師　④代理店

8. interruption

①故郷　②更新　③後悔　④邪魔

9. paid leave

①特別休暇　②有給休暇　③療養休暇　④育児休暇

10. term

①期間　②景気　③規律　④解雇

NOTE

高１・高２　トップ&ハイレベル英語〈長文編〉　第5講　解答

＜解答＞

1　4	2　1	3　3	4　4	5　2
6　3	7　2	8　全訳の下線部を参照。		

＜全訳＞

日本の従業員は世界中で，働きすぎで知られている。たくさんの残業をこなして，たいてい無給である。さらに，労働者は法的に権利がある休暇のすべてをめったにとらない。

しかしながら，新しいグループの会社が，この伝統を変え始めている。彼らは，労働者に休暇を，延長してまでも無理やり取らせるには正当な理由がある。彼らは，従業員が仕事の外で満足いく人生を送る時が，本当により高い質の仕事ができることを知っている。従業員に無理やり適切な休暇を取らせるこういった会社は，従業員に仕事から離れた時間を与えることで，励ます方法を見つけようとする，たいていは小さく，若い，未来を見据える会社である。

彼らの方法は，厚生労働省の労働者の休暇を増やそうとする試みとしっかり合うものだ。厚労省の目標は，70%の従業員に，全部の有給休暇を取らせることだ。残念ながら，厚労省は，その目標を達成するのに長い時間がかかる。現在，全従業員の半分以下が，その有給休暇の全てを消化している。この数字は，2012年までに少しずつ増えてきていた。その頃，ひどい経済状況が原因で，下落した。

それにもかかわらず，たくさんの創造的な戦略を使うことで，非常に多くの従業員が十分な休暇を取ることを達成し始めた会社もある。

例えば，リクルートキャリアという人材斡旋会社や，オプトというオンラインの広告代理店は，従業員に休暇を取るボーナスを支払い始めている。彼らは，従業員に，数カ月間オフィスから出て，自分たちの生活を送ったり，休暇を取るとかもっと教育を受けたりして，それからリフレッシュして戻ってきて，仕事に備えるのに，お金を与える。

こういった会社は，人々が会社に迷惑をかけずに，休暇を取れるように，仕事のスケジュールを作成する方法を思い付いている。彼らは，全従業員と管理職に，労働者は有給休暇の法的権利があると伝えるように，注意もしている。他の会社は，労働者がずっと長い間休みを取った後に，仕事に戻ってくることを許している。例えば，大

学の学位をとる数年や，日本国際協力機構のような代理店と，外国でボランティア活動をする一年など。こういった会社は，現在従業員のほとんどが彼らに課された全ての休暇を取ることを現在も報告し続けている。

これらの会社にとって，従業員が行う仕事の質が主要な問題だ。高い質の創造的な仕事は，休みのある幸せな労働者を必要としているので，こういった会社は，休暇の時間をとても重要な問題と扱っている。

短期だろうと長期だろうと，有給休暇を勧める会社は，仕事から離れた時間を，仕事をしている時間とちょうど同じくらい重要だという考えを受け入れている最中だ。休暇を妨げる古風な日本の会社は，従業員の人間としての欲求や休みを取る法的権利を考慮して尊重すべきだ。その会社は，リラックスして満たされた従業員がより生産的で効率の良いという事実も考慮すべきだ。

休暇の時間を取ることは，怠惰や利己と等しくはない。それは，職場の効率やエネルギーにも貢献する人間の欲求を実現させるものである。

第５講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	employee	従業員
2	extra	余分な
3	further	さらに
4	rarely	めったに～ない
5	amount	量
6	legal	法律の
7	push O to do	O を無理やり～させる
8	extend	延長する
9	proper	適切な
10	typically	たいていは
11	forward	前に
12	encourage	励ます
13	approach	方法
14	fit	合う
15	attempt	試み
16	paid leave	有給休暇
17	unfortunately	残念ながら
18	little by little	少しずつ
19	nevertheless	それにもかかわらず
20	achieve	達成する
21	a number of	たくさんの
22	strategy	戦略
23	placement	配置
24	firm	会社
25	advertising	広告
26	come up with	思い付く
27	organize	組織する
28	interruption	迷惑
29	take care	注意する
30	communicate	伝える
31	manager	管理職
32	allow O to do	O が～するのを許す
33	degree	学位
34	agency	代理店
35	perform	実行する
36	require	必要とする
37	term	期間

第５講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

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However, a new group of companies is starting to change this tradition. They push their workers to take vacations, even extended ones, for a good reason. They know that employees do higher quality work when they have a satisfying life outside of their jobs. These companies that push workers to take proper vacations are typically smaller, young, and forward-looking companies that try to find ways to encourage their employees by giving them time away from work.

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Taking vacation time does not equal laziness or selfishness. It is the fulfillment of a human need that also contributes to efficiency and energy in the workplace.

復習テスト　解答

＜第五回＞

1. ③	2. ④	3. ③	4. ③	5. ④
6. ①	7. ④	8. ④	9. ②	10. ①